



GRADE 12
DIPLOMA EXAMINATION
Social Studies 30

June 1986

Alberta
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**GRADE 12 DIPLOMA EXAMINATION
SOCIAL STUDIES 30**

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

YOU HAVE 2½ HOURS TO COMPLETE THIS EXAMINATION.

PART A – consists of multiple-choice questions worth 70% of the total mark.

PART B – consists of the written-response section worth 30% of the total mark.

It is recommended that you read the written-response questions in Part B before beginning the examination.

The presiding examiner will collect the answer sheet and examination booklet for transmission to Alberta Education.

DO NOT FOLD EITHER THE ANSWER SHEET OR THE EXAMINATION BOOKLET.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR PART A: MULTIPLE-CHOICE QUESTIONS

All multiple-choice questions must be answered on the separate answer sheet.

Fill in your name and other information on the answer sheet as directed by the examiner.

Read each question carefully and decide which of the choices BEST completes the statement or answers the question. Locate that question number on the answer sheet and fill in the space that corresponds to your choice. Use an HB pencil only.

Example

The capital city of Canada is

- A. Vancouver
- B. Winnipeg
- C. Ottawa
- D. Montreal

Answer Sheet

A	B	C	D
Ⓐ	Ⓑ	●	Ⓓ

If you wish to change an answer, please erase your first mark completely.

JUNE 1986

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SOCIAL STUDIES 30, JUNE 1986

1	A	36	D
2	C	37	B
3	D	38	B
4	A	39	D
5	B	40	C
6	C	41	A
7	D	42	B
8	B	43	deleted
9	A	44	A
10	A	45	D
11	B	46	C
12	A	47	A
13	C	48	D
14	B	49	A
15	A	50	D
16	D	51	D
17	B	52	A
18	D	53	B
19	D	54	A
20	D	55	C
21	C	56	D
22	B	57	B
23	B	58	B
24	A	59	A
25	D	60	B
26	D	61	B
27	B	62	C
28	B	63	C
29	C	64	D
30	B	65	C
31	C	66	A
32	A	67	B
33	B	68	A
34	D	69	C
35	C	70	C

1	A	26	D
2	C	27	B
3	D	28	B
4	A	29	D
5	B	30	D
6	C	31	A
7	D	32	B
8	B	33	B
9	A	34	A
10	A	35	D
11	B	36	C
12	A	37	A
13	C	38	D
14	B	39	A
15	A	40	D
16	D	41	D
17	B	42	A
18	D	43	B
19	D	44	A
20	D	45	A
21	B	46	B
22	B	47	B
23	A	48	B
24	D	49	D
25	D	50	C
26	B		
27	B		
28	A		
29	D		
30	D		
31	B		
32	C		
33	C		
34	D		
35	C		
36	B		
37	A		
38	B		
39	C		
40	D		
41	C		
42	A		
43	B		
44	A		
45	B		
46	C		
47	D		
48	A		
49	B		
50	C		

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1. According to Adam Smith, supply and demand operate to the BEST advantage of the consumer when there is
 - A. competition
 - B. co-operation
 - C. division of labor
 - D. distribution of goods
2. In fascist states individual rights are normally
 - A. expanded to encourage party loyalty
 - B. limited to certain economic privileges
 - C. subordinate to the interests of the state
 - D. superior to the collective will of the people
3. A model public enterprise system is characterized by an economic strategy of
 - A. decentralized ownership of resources
 - B. unrestricted competition for consumer dollars
 - C. stimulated consumer demand by frequent product changes
 - D. integrated planning to co-ordinate industrial production
4. The supporters of a model market economy would MOST RESIST which of the following government actions?
 - A. Collectivizing agriculture
 - B. Providing for national defense
 - C. Protecting freedom of contract
 - D. Providing for consumer sovereignty
5. The German Nazi and Italian fascist movements initially gained the support of the upper classes largely through a policy of
 - A. creating a unified labor front
 - B. violent opposition to communism
 - C. strong opposition to organized religion
 - D. ignoring commitments to the League of Nations

Use the quotations below to answer questions 6 to 8.

SPEAKER I

Whatever one may think of his (Hitler's) methods...there can be no doubt that he has achieved a marvelous transformation in the spirit of the people, in their attitude toward each other, and in their social and economic outlook....The old trust him; the young idolize him....It is the worship of a national hero who has saved his country from utter ruin....He is the George Washington of Germany — the man who won for his country independence from all her oppressors....The idea of a Germany intimidating Europe with a threat that its irresistible army might march across frontiers forms no part of the new vision. What Hitler said at Nuremberg is true. The Germans will resist to the death every invader of their own country, but they no longer have the desire themselves to invade any other land....

— The Right Honorable David Lloyd George, Nov. 17, 1936

SPEAKER II

The sole possible aim and purpose of the National Socialist system can only be this; to prepare the German people for the "coming war" by the ruthless elimination, suppression, and extermination of any sort of sentiment opposing such a war, to make the German people into an utterly obedient, uncritical instrument of war, blind and fanatic in its ignorance....All the sacrifices of freedom, justice, human happiness, all the secret and open crimes which it has so blithely committed, can be justified only by the aim of making the nation unconditionally fit for war. Were the idea of war to be removed, of war as an aim in itself, the system would be nothing but the sheerest exploitation — it would have neither meaning nor function.

— distinguished German writer Thomas Mann, Jan. 1, 1937

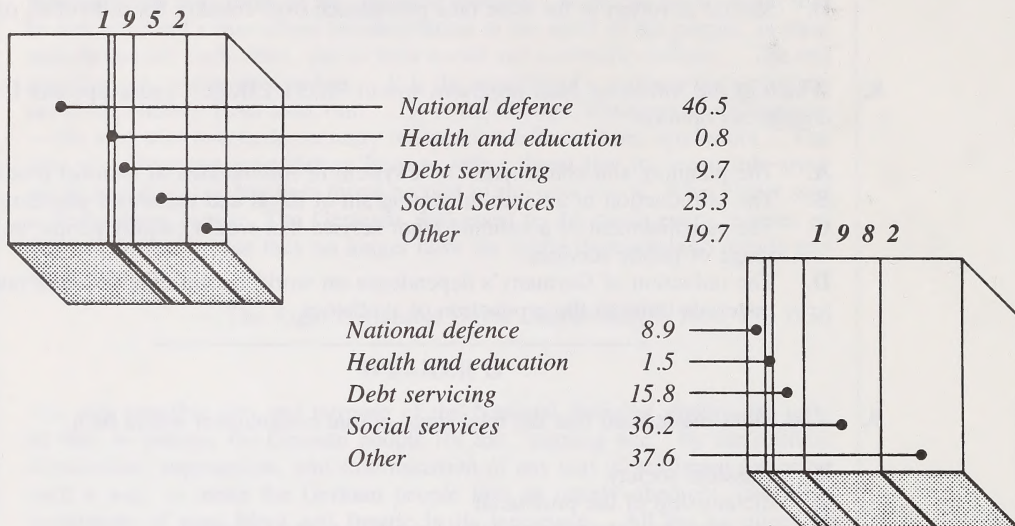
6. The speakers primarily disagree over the methods used to achieve the goal of
- A. minority rights
 - B. economic equality
 - C. collective action
 - D. material prosperity

7. The important issue that arises from the differing perspectives of the two speakers is:
- A. Should efficient government take precedence over preparation for war?
 - B. Should historical destiny take precedence over concern for economic progress?
 - C. Should preparation for war take precedence over the need for strong leadership?
 - D. Should devotion to the state take precedence over concern for individual rights?
8. Which of the following Nazi programs would MOST LIKELY cause Speaker I to change his opinion?
- A. The planning and construction of a system of *Autobahnen* or national roadways
 - B. The introduction of an ambitious program of naval and munitions production
 - C. The establishment of a national labor service that would employ people in a wide range of public services
 - D. The reduction of Germany's dependence on world markets for essential raw materials through the production of synthetics
-
9. Karl Marx maintained that the final stage in true communism would be a
- A. classless society
 - B. dictatorship of the proletariat
 - C. compromise between democratic capitalism and socialism
 - D. complex bureaucracy providing for the needs of all citizens
10. The implementation of centralized planning in the U.S.S.R. represented an attempt to encourage increased
- A. economic equality among citizens
 - B. thrift through consumer saving
 - C. initiative among factory owners
 - D. competition through monetary incentives
11. In which of the following economic models would the value of individualism MOST LIKELY predominate?
- A. A public enterprise economy
 - B. A laissez-faire economy
 - C. A traditional economy
 - D. A mixed economy

Use the information below to answer questions 12 to 15.

A Look at Federal Government Spending in Canada

Relative share of selected federal government expenditures, 1952 and 1982 (in per cent)



— from *Au Courant* (Economic Council of Canada), 1985

12. The changes in government spending from 1952 to 1982 indicate an increased emphasis on the value of
 - A. economic security
 - B. national security
 - C. individual self-reliance
 - D. individual entrepreneurship

13. If the spending trends indicated above continue throughout the 1980s, which of the following developments is likely to occur?
 - A. A decrease in medicare grants
 - B. A decrease in income tax rates
 - C. An increase in government transfer payments
 - D. An increase in the size of the armed forces

14. To change the spending totals shown for 1982, the supporters of a model market economy would have favored which government proposal?
- A. Reducing the deficit by increasing corporate taxes
 - B. Reducing the deficit by decreasing social welfare payments
 - C. Increasing the deficit by expanding national health care
 - D. Increasing the deficit by creating national employment programs
15. The expenditures for 1982 would be considered MOST appropriate by those Canadians who favor a
- A. mixed economy
 - B. command economy
 - C. laissez-faire economy
 - D. centrally-planned economy
-
16. An important feature of a model public enterprise economy is the
- A. allocation of resources through competitive markets
 - B. provision of consumer control of production
 - C. provision for increased business profits
 - D. allocation of resources by command
17. John Maynard Keynes would have DISAPPROVED of
- A. increasing the deficit during a depression
 - B. decreasing government spending during a recession
 - C. decreasing the money supply during periods of inflation
 - D. increasing government involvement during periods of instability
18. To avoid majority rule becoming the tyranny of the majority, which essential characteristic of democracy must be maintained?
- A. A balance between political competition and co-operation
 - B. A balance between political persuasion and compromise
 - C. Provision for the separation of powers
 - D. Protection of minority rights

Use the chart below to answer question 19.

ELECTION RESULTS FOR THE PARTI QUÉBÉCOIS, 1970-1985

THE PARTI QUÉBÉCOIS AND THE POPULAR VOTE

<i>Election Year</i>	<i>Number of seats won by P.Q.</i>	<i>Percentage of total seats won by P.Q.</i>	<i>Percentage of total votes cast for P.Q.</i>
1970	7	6.5	23.0
1973	6	5.5	30.3
1976	71	65.7	41.1
1981	80	65.5	49.2
1985	23	18.8	39.0

In this period, the number of seats in the Quebec National Assembly rose from 108 to 122.

— from *Canada: The Twentieth Century*, 1982 (updated 1985)

19. Based ONLY on the information in the table, which conclusion is supported by the election results?
- A. The political party with the most charismatic leader will win the popular vote.
 - B. The political party that takes an unpopular stand on a public issue will suffer defeat.
 - C. The number of candidates a party runs in an election is a reflection of its popularity.
 - D. The number of seats a party wins is not always a reflection of the percentage of votes it gets.
-
20. Adjustments to the boundaries of Canadian electoral ridings occur periodically because
- A. political party memberships change
 - B. special interest groups demand attention
 - C. elections should be held at fixed intervals
 - D. representation by population should be preserved

Use the information below to answer question 21.

<p>MARXIST ECONOMIC PRINCIPLE, 1848: From each according to his ability; to each according to his need.</p>
<p>STALINIST ECONOMIC PRINCIPLE, 1936: From each according to his ability; to each according to his work.</p>

21. The above change in principles was MOST LIKELY motivated by
- A. a belief that Marxist economic principles were better suited to highly industrialized societies
 - B. the need to justify wage differences between communist and foreign laborers in the Soviet Union
 - C. the need to encourage people to develop the skills necessary to expand the Soviet economy quickly
 - D. a belief that under Marxism, the Soviet Union would be unable to compete with the capitalist West in world markets
-
22. A “model” of a political or economic system is
- A. applicable only to modern societies
 - B. a description of each in its theoretical form
 - C. a description of conditions as they exist in the real world
 - D. applicable only to democracy and to private-enterprise economies
23. In a model dictatorship, the primary function of the media is to
- A. gauge public opinion to determine party policies
 - B. promote party propaganda to indoctrinate the citizenship
 - C. stifle the growth of opposition parties and dissident groups
 - D. channel public complaints and act as the unofficial opposition

Use the information below to answer questions 24 and 25.

DISTRIBUTION OF BUSINESS OWNERSHIP (IN PER CENT)

Type of Business	State-owned	Owned by Co-operatives	Privately-owned
Agriculture and forestry	6	8	86
Mines and quarries	56	0	44
Manufacturing	9	7	84
Utilities (such as gas and electricity)	90	2	8
Construction	15	0.5	84.5
Service enterprises (such as hotels, wholesale, and retail)	3	14	83
Transportation and communication	60	2	38
Finance, insurance, and real estate	2	10	88
Shipyards	100	0	0

— from *Approaches to Political and Economic Systems*, 1983

24. Which type of economy is described by the chart?
- A. A mixed economy
 - B. A market economy
 - C. A laissez-faire economy
 - D. A centrally-planned economy
25. Which of the following economic activities shows the greatest reliance on individual initiative?
- A. Shipyards
 - B. Service enterprises
 - C. Agriculture and forestry
 - D. Finance, insurance, and real estate

26. The basic role of the capitalist in a market economy is to
- A. shape government planning and spending
 - B. create new technology to increase production
 - C. invest capital to lower inflation and unemployment
 - D. assemble finances, labor, and resources for production
27. In examining the operation of a market economy, which development would a socialist MOST LIKELY criticize?
- A. An increase in government spending
 - B. An increase in income inequality
 - C. A decrease in worker initiative
 - D. A decrease in product prices
28. A feature essential to the theory of representative democracy is the presence of
- A. pressure groups
 - B. periodic elections
 - C. public opinion polls
 - D. provincial governments
29. In which of the following economic models would the values of conformity and co-operation be MOST predominant?
- A. A mixed economy
 - B. A market economy
 - C. A command economy
 - D. A laissez-faire economy
30. "Is it desirable to nationalize key industries?" On this issue, social democrats have generally favored more government ownership because they are concerned with
- A. decreasing profits
 - B. preserving employment
 - C. preventing overproduction
 - D. increasing national security

Use the information below to answer questions 31 to 35.

SOURCE I

World Estimated Crude Oil Production (in 1 000 tonnes)			
	1960	1970	1982
Canada	27 480	69 954	73 000
Mexico	14 125	21 877	148 000
Saudi Arabia	61 090	176 851	325 000
U.S.A.	384 080	533 677	480 000
U.S.S.R.	148 000	352 667	612 400
Venezuela	148 690	193 209	99 500

— from the *UNESCO Statistical Yearbook*, 1984

SOURCE II

Established Oil Reserves (1983) (in billions of barrels)	
Canada	7.0
Mexico	48.3
Saudi Arabia	162.4
U.S.A.	27.8
U.S.S.R.	63.0
Venezuela	19.4

SOURCE III

SPEAKER I

The Soviet Union is one of the few major industrialized nations that fully meets its fuel and energy demands with its own natural resources and actually exports sizeable amounts of fuel and energy. To a large extent this is a result of the planned system of the production and distribution of all energy in the U.S.S.R.

— from *Soviet Life*, January, 1985

SPEAKER II

Next to Saudi Arabia, the U.S.S.R. has the greatest reserves of oil....However, the Soviet system makes sure that this potential wealth is not used effectively. Central planning by bureaucrats is inefficient and corrupt. With all its wealth, the Soviet Union can still be classed as a developing country, in spite of its awesome military power.

— from *Canada and the World*, January, 1983

31. Source I provides data about the
- A. effect of increasing oil consumption on world production figures
 - B. level of industrialization in each of the countries
 - C. change in oil production levels within each country
 - D. reason for changing levels of oil production
32. Which statement taken from the speakers' comments can be supported using data from the sources provided?
- A. "Next to Saudi Arabia, the U.S.S.R. has the greatest reserves of oil."
 - B. "The Soviet Union...actually exports sizeable amounts of fuel and energy."
 - C. "The Soviet Union...meets its fuel and energy demands with its own natural resources."
 - D. "However, the Soviet system makes sure that this potential wealth is not used effectively."
33. The major problem encountered in trying to prove or disprove the arguments presented by Speaker II is that
- A. centrally-planned economies often do not keep accurate statistical records
 - B. judgements about economic effectiveness are often based on particular values
 - C. data about military power is unavailable because it is classified information
 - D. measures of potential wealth depend on how much oil exploration is being done
34. The tone of the speakers' comments would suggest that the real disagreement between the two authors centres on their differences of opinion about
- A. how and when a country should be considered self-sufficient
 - B. how to determine if the U.S.S.R. is a developing nation
 - C. how much potential wealth the U.S.S.R. actually has
 - D. how and by whom economic decisions should be made
35. A valid conclusion that can be drawn from the data provided is that
- A. all countries have increased their level of oil production since 1960
 - B. centrally-planned economies produce more of the world's oil than do market economies
 - C. the U.S.S.R. has increased its level of oil production more than Canada or the U.S.A.
 - D. the amount of oil produced by a country is directly related to its established oil reserve
-

Use the charts below to answer questions 36 to 38.

These charts are extracted from a 1936 study, *The Balance Sheets of Imperialism*, by historian Grover Clark.

CHART I

Europeans Leaving Selected Countries, 1886 - 1927
(in thousands of people)

	Total Number	To All Countries in the Americas		To Asia		To Africa	
		Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Italy	9 121	8 784	96.4		0.0	266	2.9
Germany	1 796	1 748	97.4	3	0.1	18	1.0
United Kingdom	8 633	6 229	72.2	99	1.1	608	7.0

CHART II

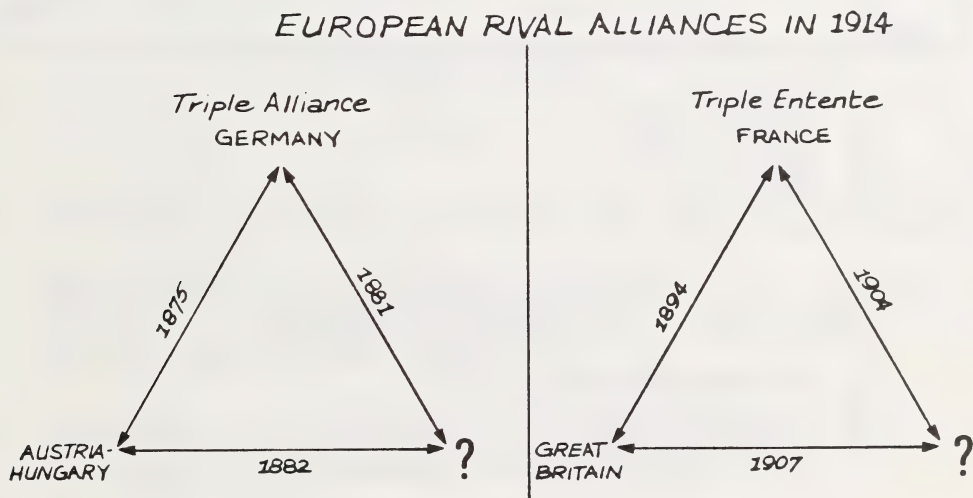
Trade for Selected Countries, 1894 - 1903
(in millions of Liras, Marks, and Pounds)

	Total Trade Amount	With Colonies		With Foreign Countries	
		Amount	% of Total	Amount	% of Total
Italy	27 022	43	0.16	26 979	99.84
Germany	94 663	202	0.21	94 461	99.79
United Kingdom	7 975	1 988	24.92	5 987	75.08

36. Which of the following hypotheses regarding imperialism seems to be supported by the data presented by Clark?
- A. Colonies provided a home for surplus population.
 - B. Colonies were a financial drain on the mother country.
 - C. Colonies did not encourage rivalry among the Great Powers.
 - D. Colonies did not supply the mother country with great wealth.

37. Why does the evidence in the charts make it difficult to generalize conclusively about European imperialism?
- A. The charts deal with overlapping time periods.
 - B. The charts are limited to statistics on three colonial powers.
 - C. Chart I is misleading because the names of Asian and African colonies are not given.
 - D. Chart II provides a misleading comparison among the countries because their currencies are different.
38. The data could be used to support the argument that imperialism was motivated more by considerations of
- A. national unity rather than national independence
 - B. national prestige rather than national prosperity
 - C. national sovereignty rather than national prestige
 - D. national independence rather than national security
-

Use the diagram below to answer question 39.



39. In the diagram of rival alliances, the nations missing are
- A. Turkey and Serbia
 - B. Russia and Serbia
 - C. Italy and Turkey
 - D. Italy and Russia
-

40. Before the outbreak of the First World War, the Balkan area was often referred to as the “powder keg of Europe.” This was largely due to the
- A. oppression of the Ottoman Turks
 - B. radicalism of the Serbian government
 - C. nationalist fervor of subject peoples
 - D. communist ideologies of rebel leaders
41. The First World War developed into an unexpectedly long conflict largely because the
- A. opposing armies were locked in trench warfare
 - B. Germans were forced to fight a war on two fronts
 - C. neutral powers refused to join one side or the other
 - D. armaments used were inadequate for modern warfare

Use the information below to answer question 42.

The Members of the League undertake to respect and preserve against external aggression the territorial integrity and existing political independence of all Members of the League.

— Article X, League of Nations Charter

42. Article X of the League of Nations Charter reflects a desire for
- A. international equity
 - B. collective security
 - C. global prosperity
 - D. national unity
-
43. The occupation of the Rhineland by Nazi forces was considered a serious threat to European peace and security primarily because this action
- A. showed that appeasement had failed
 - B. caused Stalin to form an alliance with Germany
 - C. revealed Hitler’s intention to annex new territory
 - D. demonstrated French reluctance to resist aggression
44. Which feature concerning the League of Nations contributed MOST to the outbreak of the Second World War?
- A. The inability of the League to deal effectively with aggression
 - B. The absence of League jurisdiction over international relations
 - C. The failure of the U.S.A. to sign the original League mandate
 - D. The exclusion of Germany and Japan from League membership

Use the cartoon below to answer questions 45 and 46.



INCREASING PRESSURE

45. Which foreign policy supported by Great Britain and France is the cartoonist criticizing?
- A. The rearmament of nations threatened by imperialism
 - B. The settlement of territorial disputes through war
 - C. The containment of communist aggression
 - D. The appeasement of fascist expansion
46. The British and French response to the crisis indicated in the cartoon can be sharply contrasted with the American response to the situation in
- A. Manchuria in 1931
 - B. Spain in 1936
 - C. Korea in 1950
 - D. Hungary in 1956
-

47. In which European nation, before and during the Second World War, did the activities and propaganda of fascist sympathizers MOST weaken national resolve in resisting Nazi aggression?
- A. France
 - B. Sweden
 - C. Belgium
 - D. Yugoslavia
48. In planning the overall strategy of the Second World War, the Allied powers agreed that
- A. Japan should be the primary target of offensive actions
 - B. Fascist Italy should be invaded after the defeat of Germany
 - C. the Soviet Union should bear the weight of any offensive action
 - D. the main effort should be directed toward the defeat of Germany
49. Which action clearly indicated the determination of the U.S.S.R. to control the destiny of its satellite countries?
- A. Erecting the Berlin Wall
 - B. Placing missiles in Cuba
 - C. Signing the Helsinki Accords
 - D. Following policies of détente
50. The origin of the idea of “peaceful co-existence” is MOST closely associated with
- A. Leon Trotsky
 - B. Joseph Stalin
 - C. Vladimir Lenin
 - D. Nikita Khrushchev
51. The Cold War had a similar impact on Germany and Korea in that both nations
- A. were liberated from communism with the help of the U.S.A.
 - B. are members of either NATO or the Warsaw Pact
 - C. were subjected to the armies of the U.S.S.R.
 - D. remain divided politically

Use the excerpt below to answer questions 52 and 53.

In commenting on the current state of diplomatic relations between the major superpowers, the Spanish philosopher Salvadore de Madariaga said, "The lion wanted to eliminate all weapons but claws and jaws, the eagle all but talons and beaks, and the bear all but an all-embracing hug."

— from *Why Nations Go to War*, 1982

52. The excerpt BEST supports which of the following conclusions?
- A. Disarmament talks often fail because of a nation's self-interests.
 - B. A nation's first priority is to honor its military alliances.
 - C. Nations develop nuclear weapons to deter enemy aggression.
 - D. Over-reliance on a single type of weapon may leave a nation defenceless.
53. To a supporter of détente, the resolution of the problem raised by de Madariaga would be achieved through action designed to
- A. rely on nuclear weapons to deter the outbreak of hostilities
 - B. encourage dialogue and understanding among the superpowers
 - C. foster alliances that would result in a balance of power
 - D. utilize the Security Council of the United Nations
-
54. The Security Council of the United Nations first recommended that its members take military action in the interest of collective security in response to the
- A. Korean War
 - B. Suez Crisis
 - C. Six-Day War
 - D. Vietnam War
55. The American involvement in Vietnam had its origins in a policy of
- A. nationalism
 - B. appeasement
 - C. containment
 - D. brinkmanship

Use the map below to answer questions 56 to 58.



— from *An Atlas of World Affairs*, 1970

56. The map above shows the redrawing of Poland's borders in
- A. 1914
 - B. 1919
 - C. 1940
 - D. 1945
57. If you were researching the reasons for the boundaries indicated in the map, which of the following treaties or agreements would be MOST useful to your investigation?
- A. The Munich Pact
 - B. The Yalta Agreement
 - C. The Nazi-Soviet Pact
 - D. The Treaty of Brest-Litovsk

58. According to the information in the map, Poland's borders have
- A. been moved significantly eastward
 - B. been moved significantly westward
 - C. preserved the sovereignty of all Polish people
 - D. preserved the boundaries established by the Treaty of Versailles
-

Use the information below to answer questions 59 and 60.

The American View of the Situation in El Salvador

U.S. policy has, for many years, regarded Central America as an area where involvement is important, since it is close to the U.S.A. border.

By helping the El Salvadorian government, the U.S. is aiming to help stop the rebellion by the left-wing political groups that it believes are under communist influence.

The U.S. helps El Salvador to fight against communism because if it does not, then El Salvador might "fall", as did Cuba and Nicaragua. Other countries in the area might then become communist in turn until America itself is threatened.

Almost three-quarters of El Salvador's industry is controlled or owned by U.S. firms.

— excerpt from *The Great Powers*, 1983

59. Which of the following issues underlies the information in the excerpt?
- A. Should the American government continue its involvement in El Salvador?
 - B. Should the American government continue to trade with communist nations?
 - C. Should the American government support counter-revolutionary action in Nicaragua and Cuba?
 - D. Should the American government be forced to take its dispute with El Salvador to the UN Security Council?
60. The third paragraph BEST illustrates an American belief in
- A. neutrality
 - B. the domino theory
 - C. collective security
 - D. a *status quo* policy
-

Use the information below to answer questions 61 to 64.

SPEAKER I

Suppose that one state attacks another. The state under attack appeals to the Security Council of the United Nations. After making certain of the facts, the Security Council orders the aggressor state to retreat to positions behind its own borders. The United Nations army is also alerted. This powerful force consists of units from all nations of the world.

Despite having this force at its disposal, the Security Council decides to use economic persuasion first, and orders economic sanctions against the aggressor. Within a few hours all telephone, telegraph, or mail services to the aggressor are stopped; all imports are frozen in foreign ports; oil, food, and raw materials for industry are cut off from the aggressor. Faced with the overwhelming power brought against it, the aggressor state has no choice. It withdraws its army behind its frontiers.

— adapted from the Grade 12 Social Studies Teaching Unit, 1979

SPEAKER II

No sane citizen, political leader or nation wants thermo-nuclear war. But not wanting it is not enough. The cornerstone of our strategic policy is to deter deliberate nuclear attack. We do this by maintaining a highly reliable ability to inflict unacceptable damage upon aggressors, even after absorbing a surprise first strike. We must be able to absorb the total weight of nuclear attack on our country and still be capable of damaging the aggressor to the point that his society would be simply no longer viable in twentieth-century terms.

— adapted from a statement made by former American Secretary of Defence,
Robert S. McNamara in 1968

61. Despite their differing approaches, both speakers wish to
- A. wage war
 - B. maintain peace
 - C. form defensive alliances
 - D. achieve collective security

62. During which of the following conflicts were the principles of Speaker II MOST represented?
- A. The Suez Crisis
 - B. The Berlin Blockade
 - C. The Cuban Missile Crisis
 - D. The Falkland Islands War
63. Speaker II's arguments could be used to support
- A. a pre-emptive nuclear strike
 - B. withdrawal of support from the United Nations
 - C. large budgetary allocations for national defence
 - D. arbitration of disputes by an international body
64. The actions described by Speaker I would be considered appropriate during times of impending conflict by supporters of a strategy of
- A. defensive alliances
 - B. a pre-emptive strike
 - C. diplomatic negotiations
 - D. a common global security system
-
65. The United Nations has not always been effective in resolving international tensions due to the
- A. Third World domination of voting in the General Assembly
 - B. high cost of maintaining such agencies as UNICEF, FAO, and UNESCO
 - C. power of veto held in the Security Council by the five permanent members
 - D. amount of red tape and bureaucratic hesitation caused by the Secretariat
66. Achievements such as the signing of the Partial Test Ban Treaty and the SALT Talks are examples of
- A. détente
 - B. appeasement
 - C. brinkmanship
 - D. balance of power

67. An important and immediate aim of the European Economic Community is to
- A. achieve the political union of Europe
 - B. improve living and working conditions
 - C. counter the threat of Soviet aggression
 - D. spread the benefits of European culture
68. "Our nation should unilaterally disarm and use only peaceful means of settling international disputes." This opinion supports the value of
- A. pacifism to encourage world stability
 - B. self-reliance at the risk of isolation
 - C. nationalism to ensure regional security
 - D. internationalism to ensure self-determination
69. The international sale of nuclear reactors has led to a moral dilemma for the seller primarily because
- A. nuclear power cannot compete with conventional sources of energy
 - B. the income from reactor sales does not cover production costs
 - C. material from reactors can be used to develop nuclear weapons
 - D. communist nations are capable of purchasing nuclear reactors

Use the information below to answer question 70.

In 1982, Great Britain and Argentina clashed over the Falkland Islands. As a member of the NATO alliance, Canada supported Great Britain despite Canada's desire to increase trade relations with Latin America.

70. For Canadian foreign policy, this situation represented a conflict between the values of
- A. freedom and economic security
 - B. justice and national stability
 - C. loyalty and national prosperity
 - D. patriotism and national security

PART B: WRITTEN RESPONSE

INSTRUCTIONS

Choose only **ONE** of the two topics that follow for your essay.

BE SURE TO INDICATE YOUR CHOICE OF TOPIC IN THE SPACE PROVIDED ON THE BACK COVER.

Choose the topic on which you are most knowledgeable. Essays for each topic will be marked according to the same criteria.

READ ALL PARTS OF THE QUESTION CAREFULLY.

Your essay is to be completed in the space provided in this examination booklet.

Use pages labelled **FOR ROUGH WORK** to plan and draft.

Pages labelled **FOR FINISHED WORK** must contain your completed work.

Please use a blue or black pen for written work.

The written-response section is worth 30% of the total mark.

TOPIC A
ESSAY ASSIGNMENT

Some people believe that governments should have a minor role in society. They believe that the state should only assume a few essential responsibilities such as preserving law and order and providing a postal service. Others believe that governments should take a more active role by providing basic social services. Still others believe that the state should play a dominant and comprehensive role in the lives of each citizen.

Write an essay on the issue: **TO WHAT EXTENT SHOULD THE STATE BECOME INVOLVED IN THE ACTIVITIES OF ITS CITIZENS?**

MARKING CRITERIA AND GUIDELINES

Your essay will be graded according to how well you do the following:

- Explain the issue by stating its importance and by describing competing value positions underlying the issue. (5 marks)
- Describe one or more policies implemented (or actions taken) by governments of nations other than Canada in dealing with the same issue, and evaluate the effectiveness and desirability of the policies or actions. (10 marks)
- State what position you would have the Canadian government take on the issue and defend this position. (10 marks)

Marks allotted to content of the essay 25 marks

Marks allotted to quality of language and expression 5 marks

TOTAL 30 marks

BE SURE TO INDICATE YOUR CHOICE OF TOPIC ON THE BACK COVER

TOPIC B

ESSAY ASSIGNMENT

During the 20th century some nations have advocated the use of direct military action against other nations threatening aggression. They believe that such a policy will discourage an aggressor and will preserve international stability. Other nations have shown a reluctance to use military force to halt the threat of aggression. Rather, they believe that conflict may be prevented through negotiation and compromise.

Write an essay on the issue: **TO WHAT EXTENT SHOULD NATIONS USE FORCE OR NEGOTIATION IN RESPONDING TO THREATS OF AGGRESSION?**

MARKING CRITERIA AND GUIDELINES

Your essay will be graded according to how well you do the following:

- Explain the issue by stating its importance and by describing competing value positions underlying the issue. (5 marks)
- Describe one or more policies implemented (or actions taken) by governments of nations other than Canada in dealing with the same issue, and evaluate the effectiveness and desirability of the policies or actions. (10 marks)
- State what position you would have the Canadian government take on the issue and defend this position. (10 marks)

Marks allotted to content of the essay 25 marks

Marks allotted to quality of language and expression 5 marks

TOTAL 30 marks

**BE SURE TO INDICATE YOUR CHOICE
OF TOPIC ON THE BACK COVER**

FOR ROUGH WORK

This image shows a single sheet of white paper with horizontal blue or grey ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There is no handwriting or other markings on the paper.

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FOR ROUGH WORK

This image shows a single sheet of white paper with horizontal blue or grey ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There are approximately 20 lines visible. The paper appears to be a standard notebook page or a sheet of stationery. There is no handwriting or other markings on the page.

FOR ROUGH WORK

This image shows a single sheet of white paper with horizontal blue or grey ruling lines, typical of notebook paper. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There is no handwriting or other markings on the paper.

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FOR ROUGH WORK

1. The first step in the process of identifying a problem is to define the problem clearly. This involves identifying the symptoms of the problem and determining the scope of the problem. Once the problem is defined, the next step is to identify the causes of the problem. This involves identifying the factors that are contributing to the problem and determining the underlying causes. Once the causes are identified, the next step is to develop a plan to address the problem. This involves identifying the actions that need to be taken to address the problem and determining the resources that are needed to implement the plan. Finally, the last step in the process is to implement the plan and monitor the results. This involves putting the plan into action and tracking the progress of the plan to ensure that the problem is being addressed effectively.

CREDITS

- Sources 6-8 Tony Howarth. "The Intentions of Nazi Germany" from *Twentieth Century History* (London: Longman Group Ltd. © 1979) p. 125.
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GRADE 12 DIPLOMA EXAMINATIONS
SOCIAL STUDIES 30 -- /JAN 1984-

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INDICATE YOUR CHOICE
OF TOPIC

CHECK ONE

TOPIC A

☐

TOPIC B

☐

FOR DEPARTMENT USE ONLY

M1

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M2

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M3

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FOR DEPARTMENT USE ONLY

SOCIAL STUDIES 30

(LAST NAME)

(FIRST NAME)

DATE OF BIRTH:

Y

M

D

SEX:

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PERMANENT MAILING ADDRESS:

(Apt./Street/Ave./P.O. Box)

(Village/Town/City)

(Postal Code)

SCHOOL CODE:

SCHOOL:

SIGNATURE:

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SOCIAL STUDIES 30